NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARBIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

Opening of the British Parliament.

Lord Paimerstop's Withdrawal from the Cabinet Explained.

ALL QUIET IN FRANCE MELANCHOLY OCCUBRENCE IN YORKSHIBE

LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST. SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON,

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, (N. S.,) Feb. 21, 1852. The R. M. steamship Cambria, Captain Leitch, arrived here this afternoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Monday morning. She brings thirty two passengers, including three

for Halifax. Her dates are from Liverpool to the 7th instant, and London to the 6th.

The Cambria arrived out at Liverpool, on Sunday, the 1st instant; and the Atlantic, on Wednesday, the 1th. Affairs to England.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The British Parliament was opened by the Queen In person, on the 3d inst. Her Majesty, in her speech, says that all her relations with foreign powers are of the most friendly character. She refers to the probable completion of the treaty between Germany and Denmark, and calls attention to the recent outrages in Ireland, and promises at_ tention to their more effectual suppression. She alludes to the satisfactory state of the public re-Fenue, and, in conclusion, directs attention to the proposed amendments in the Reform Bill, with reference to the Parliamentary representation.

In the House of Commons, Sir BENJAMIN HALL asked for an explanation of the causes of the resig. nation of Lord Palmerston, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Joun RESSELL responded, stating, amongst other sauses, that Lord Palmerston had "unreservedly approved of the recent illegal coup d'état of Louis Napoleon.

Lord Palmenston defended himself in a speech

of some length; he attacked his late colleagues, and ra the course of his remarks, alluded with high praise to the American Minister, Mr Lawrence In the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby in a protectionist speech, alluded approvingly to the sonduct of Louis Napoleon.

AWPUL CASUALTY. At Holmeforth, in Yorkshire, a large reservoir had burst, occasioned by heavy floods. From sixty to cas hundred lives are reported to have been los.

France and Spain. French affairs remained quiet. From Spain we learn that an unsuccessful attempt

bad been made to assassinate the Queen.

The Barkets.

The Lordon Money Manney and consells had slightly improved. The returns of the Bank of Eng-

and show a still further increase of bullion. AMPRICAN SECURITIES continued active at better

been experienced. The transactions of the week amounted to 42,550 bales, of which exporters and speculator, cok 12 510. The Havre market was steady on the 5to BREADSTUFFS.—The market for flour had rather a

downward tendency. Corn was inanimate, and rates drooping. Wheat was less firm. In Provisions rather more activity prevailed; and in

While in lard and butter a decline has been experienced THE STATE OF TRADE in the manufacturing districts showed a willingness to accept lower terms, and limited

AFFAIRS IN AMERICA. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. General Butler and the Compromise. PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE SENATE:

POLITICAL ITEMS-MARINE DISASTERS, die. die. die.

Interesting from Washington. SEN. BUILER AND THE COMPROMISE-MR. SEWARD AND THE IRISH-THE ROSSUTH LETTERS-PRENCH MINISTER'S LEVEE, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, Feb 21-9 P. M. Mr. Breekenridge, of Kentucky, has received a letter the compromise measures, and repudiating all free soil predeilctions. Mr. Breekenridge will endeavor to obtain Tuesday. It has caused great excitement amongst the

vesident candidates for the Presidency. quence of a proposition having been made to invite Mr. Seward to the St. Patrick's dinner. A majority of the association refuse to agree to it, and the minority

The Rossuth and Long correspondence is unanimously deprecated here, as doing little credit to any of the par-

The French Minister gave a brilliant ball last nightthe most splendid of the season. Among the guests was Mr. Bonaparte. of Baltimore.

Mississippi United States Senators. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20, 1852.

Judge Stephen Adams, (Union democrat.) has been elected United States Senator for Mississippi, in place of Jefferson Davis, resigned.

The election of Walter Brook, whig, as United States

Senator for Missuscippi, in place of Mr. Foots, took place on the fourt ballot, by a majority of two. The shigs and Union democrats in the Mississippi Legislature have a majority of about twenty on joint ballat

Items from the South. UNEVALIER HULSEMANN—SPANISH CONSUL KILLED IN A DURL—THE SEMINOLES, ETC.

BALTIMORE, February 21, 1852. Obevaller Hulsemann has arrived in Charleston. He says he was absent from his hotel when serenaded at Mew Orleans.

Senor Francisco Gusman, the Spanish Consul at Tam-ploo, was killed in a duel at that place, on the 16th ult., by Senor St. Fins.

The Governor of Fletida has ordered Captain Jernigan te raise a force of fifty mounted men, to protect the settlements from the incursions of the Indians about

Marine Disasters.

SHIP WM PENN ASHORE-WRECK OF A PILOT BOAT, ETC.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, 1852.
The Paimetto, with disabled machinery, is now off the

The ship William Penn, from New York is ashore on the north breaker. It is expected she will be got off by the aid of a stramer.

The brig Gliston reports on the 10th inst., passed off New York, a wreek, apparently of a pilot boat, or which were the words Sarah Galt; a portion of her steen only was above water.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. BERKMAN reported a bill to authorise the Beamen's Fund and Retreat to make a loan.

Mr. Cooley reported adversely to the petition to pre-

Mr. Cooley reported adversely to the petition to prevent robbery under mutual insurance companies.

Mr. Sasw reported favorably on the bill for the better protection of cemeteries.

Mr. Barley reported a complete bill for changing the name of the Buffalc and Gochecton Railroad, to the Buffalc Orning and New York Railroad, The motion to strike out the name of New York was lost, and the report of the committee was agreed to.

WRITS CY ERROR—SAFETY TO RAILWAY PARSENGERS.

Mr. Tanon introduced a bill relative to writs of error is criminal cases.

Mr. Tanon coffered a resolution that the Railway Gommittee report what legislation is necessary to protect railway passengers.

BUFFALO SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Barcok called up the report in favor of the petition from the Buffalo Savings Bank, giving them authority to pay their president a salary. The report, after some debate, was adopted.

Mr. Wash offered a resolution, that a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of Union College, and report immediately how many are employed in the investigation, how long they have been employed, the progress they are making, when they expect to close their duties, and what compensation they are receiving or expect to receive. The resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

The Rhode Island Legislature. KOSSUTH-THE MAINE LAW, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1832.

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned size die, at

haif-past nine last evening.

About the last act of the House was to concur with the vote of the Benate, placing \$1,000 in the hands of a select committee appointed to receive Kossuth, should

select committee appointed to receive Rossuth, should be visit this State, for defraying the expenses of the reception.

The Maine liquor Law was finally killed in the House, which insisted on its amendment to the Senate bill. The bill, as it passed the Senate, provided for submitting the question to the people for ratification.

The House also refused to cuccur in the Senate bill providing for a permanent school fund, in compliance with a provision of the constitution.

Large Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 21, 1852.

A fire broke out last night, at half-past ten, in the iron and nail warehouse of Campbell, Chess & Co., on Water street, which, in a short time, entirely destroyed that building as well as the warehouses of Jacob Forsyth, Jr J. Cowen & Sons, and Edwards, Morris & Oo. The ex-J. Cowen & Sons, and Edwards, Morris & Co. The extensive stock of Cowen & Sons, consisting of hemp, cordage, &c., was entirely destroyed. The contents of the other stores, as well as of the adjoining ones, were all more or less damaged. The loss is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars. The warehouses of T. Woot & Sons, Armstrong, Croster & Co., and Locenno & Whitman, were partially injured. Amount of insurance not assertained. The warehouses destroyed, extended from Water to Front street, and were owned by Cowan & Sons. The Lyon Sheet Iron Factory, and Grey's Building and contents, were partially insured in the Western and North American offices.

PRITHEZ PARTICULARS.

PRITHURG, Feb. 21—P. M.

The cause of the fire is as yet unknown. It originated in the centre building, which runs through from Water to Front street. The proprietors left everything apparently sefs in the evening; yet ofreunstances forbid the idea of incendiarism. The loss of Campbell & Chess is about \$15,000, and their policy of insurance on their building and \$10,000 on stock; their loss on stock is \$10,000. These are the principal sufferers. The adjoining warehouses and their contents were injured by water, probably to the amount of \$2,000 each. The merchandise in the custom house was not much injured.

Hi ungarian Liberty Association at Albany.

Hungarian Liberty Association at Albany. ALBANY, February 21, 1852.

The young men of this city held a meeting at the City Hell, lust evening, and formed a Hungarian Liberty Association. A constitution was adopted, resolutions passed, and permanent officers chosen.

The Extensive Fire at Brattleboro, Vt. BRATTLEBORD, Vt., Peb 21, 1852. The fire at the Vermont House could not be stopped for the want of water. That building, together with the dwelling house of Asa Hall Clapp, and the store of Townsley & Son. was destroyed. The Congregational church was badly scorched. The Battlebero Bank was saved by covering it with carpets. The Vermont House and outbuildings ocet \$25,000. The store of Townsley & Son was worth \$5,000, and the dwelling house \$2,600. The Vermont House and the store were insured.

Steamer Empire City at New Orleans. New ORLEANS, Feb. 19 1852. The steamship Empire City, from New York, via Havana, is reported below.

BY MORRE'S TRILEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1852
BUFFALO, 9 A. M.—Thermometer 26; barometer 29.64.
It is a clear and beautiful morning.
£ 8 P. M.—Thermometer 36; barometer 29.036. Wind southwest. It is cloudy, but pleasant. ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—It is a fine morning, clear, and growing warmer. Wind southwest. Thermometer 20.

-W. P. M.—The weather is cloudy—it has been a fine iday. Wind west. Thermometer 30.

AUBURN. 9 A. M .- It is a cold, cloudy morning. Wind

AUBURN. 9 A. M.—It is a cold, cloudy morning. What south. Thermometer 18.

8 P. M.—It is a cold, cloudy evening; weather milder. Wind south. Thermometer 26.

8 vacuse. 9 A. M.—It is a clear and pleasant morning though very cold. Thermometer, at 3 o'clock, 5 above wind east.

8 P. M.—It is a very dark, cloudy evening, with every appearance of a storm. Wind south. Thermometer 33 spearance of a storm.

Utica, 9 A. M.—Wind east. Thermometer 13 above. It is clear and plearant. 8 P. M.—It is cloudy. Wind east. Thermometer 27. Indications of a storm.

Albany, 9 A. M.—It is clear and very cold. Wind northwest. Thermometer 10; barometer 30.330; mercury 57.

8 P. M —It is cloudy, with indications of a storm.

Wind south. Thermometer 30; barometer 30 070;

Taor, 9 A. M.—It is very pleasant, but quite cold.
Wind northeast. Thermometer 12.

S. P. M.—Thermometer 24. It is a little cloudy. The
weather is milder. Wind west.

Markets.

There are no boats in port for New Origans; consequently, transactions in produce have been checked Flouris form at \$4.45. Provisions are tending upwards Keg lard \$5, c. Clover seed is active, and has advanced to \$5.25 pc. bushel. NEW ORLEANS, Peb. 19-12 M.

So 25 pe. bushel.

New Oblights, Feb. 19—12 M.

Cotton has been still more buoyant this morning. The sales aircedy reaching 4,000 bales at an advance of \$60. alone the receipt of the Canada's news. Ohio flour has advanced 1/c a 20c. Corm—20 000 bush sold at 51c a 52c. Mess pork is steady at \$14 87 a \$15. Bacon—sides are scarce and have advanced to 3\$60. a \$360. Prime mass beef is at \$13. Blo coffee 9c. a 9\$60.

Cotton—Sales to day, II.700 bales; for the week, 14 500 bales. The market closed at fully \$60. higher than it was previous to the arrival of the Facilic. Extreme rates are \$360. a \$360.; good middling is quoted at 7%c; mid log fair \$6. a \$360. ; first, \$360. The receipts withe week have been 12.700 bales, and the stock, exclusive of that on ship board, is \$4,856 bales.

Rrooklyn City Intelligence.

City Covar or Brooklyn.—Before Judge Greenwood and Aldermen Green and Harteau.—Feb. 21.—Julia Dean was placed on trial this morning, on an indictment charging her with petit larceny, a second effence, in taking a purse containing \$7 from the house of Mr. Sabin Smith, Washington street. The evidence in the case went to prove that, in November last, prisoner was standing in fromžer Mr. Smith's residence, and, as she appeared to be laboring under illness, was taken in out of compassion, and furnished with a breakfast. She was afterwards efficiently and furnished with a breakfast. She was afterwards efficiently as alleged, abstracted a purse containing a \$5 and a \$2 bill from a bureau drawer. It was contended, on the part of the defendant that the current value of the money had not been proved neither had the ownership been shown. The Judge charged, that if the purse in which the money had been kept, was worth abything, the larceny was complete, if they had reason to believe, from the evidence, that she took it. The purse being in the peacession of Mrs Smith, was a sufficient proof of ownership. The jury then retired, and chortly after returned with a verdict of not quilty. Charles Birdsail, indicted for asseault and battery upon Arabitant Capt. B. W. Call, of the police, in November last, at a fire in Hudson avenue, was convicted of the offence. The case of Alexander Dolan, indicted for mayben, in biting off the ear of Isaac Queen, in a fight some time since, was remanded.

DESTERICENTER IN BELLEVILLE, N. J.—Camp-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELLEVILLE, N. J. - Camp DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELLEVILLE, N. J.—Campbell's paper mill, situated on the Passale, at the south set of the village of Belleville, was burned down with all its contents stock, steam engine, &c., about to clock this moralog. There was about \$500 worth of paper ready to be shipped this moralog, among the contents consumed. Two contiguous dwellings were on fire, but extinguished—a fire engine from the print works of Mr. George Bird arriving in time for that purpose. The building is said to have been the oldest in this part of the country. It was used by the Bright was block house in the time of the revolutionary was, and its timbers were tigdled with builets.—Nevert Adventurer, Feb. 31.

KOSSUTHIANA.

Pulsaky's Reply to Szemere—The Charges against Governor Kossuth—Interview between the Hen. John Barney and Kos-suth, &c., &c., &c.

bot ween the Hon. John Barney and Kosssuth, dec., dec., dec., dec.

The success which accompanies Governor Kossuth, in spite of the efforts of the Austro Russian press trumpeting every day his complete faiture, and the hopes of the people for ovivi and religious freedom, which are attached to his person, have roused the ensmiss of the Governor to the most violent attacks. The Courier and Enquirer represents him as the champion of aristococational oppression; and the Cathode Risadop of Pittsburg doperession; and the Cathode Risadop of Pittsburg domounces him as a socialist; Gount C. Batthyanyi and M. Stemere tell us that he is vaciliating and suprincipled; and the Naw Yoax Harallo attacks him as soli-wiled and ungovernable. When the Governor praises the institutions of self government in England, then Bishop O'Connor charges him with praising the present administration of Regiand, and endorsing the English exclusionatical titles but, and when he says that the Present administration has lost its confidence in princes, and has become republican, then an Regish paper denies that he has the right to state such a fact. But they are losing ground, though there are papers enough in the Union delighted to fill their consumns with all these inconsistent charges and contradictory attacks.

Why should they care for consistency. Their aim is

republican, there are suggested paper cames that he had to state such a fact. But the violence of the enemies itself is an evidence that they are losing ground, though there are papers enough in the Union delighted to fill their collumns with all these inconsistent charges and contraditory attacks.

Why should they case for consistency? Their aim is to destroy the principlery assertated by devernor Koesnich, and unable successfully to make war against them, they assail his person. Whatever caimmy is uttered against him, it is welcome to them. They produce the notocious principles of the Jesuita—"Odministe but boidly, something always will stack."

Until new, all these tricks have been feustrated; but the great card of our ensuries remains always to deay the Governor's right to the title of Governor. They attach an immense importance to it. It seems as if they thought that the cause of Hungary could be demolished with this title, and the principle given up, that the tim has come when the United States out to throw their weight into these where the destrikes of Europe are weighed But let us see what his enemies say against his title—R. Bartholomew issenser, whom not I, but Outou Canimir Batthyanyi, has called his highly outevated friend, expected the doctrine in his lotter to the New York Course and Emparer, "That the mation had the sovereign right to delegate the executive power, but that the person to whom the same was delegated, could never tanefer his right to a third person." And again, stemers says, "tisseauth transferred his power to accuracy which he had no right to do, is null and voing flower to Kossuth had no right to do, is null and voing flower for Kossuth had no right to addicate the people say: "The Governor's resignation was an act not in obedience to law, or to the will of the nation he had no right more to be called Governor." In Hungary they do not understand thus kind of reasoning, and the people say: "The Governor has promoted the fortrees of Arad, then the seat of Governor had not he will be

WHO IS BARTHOLOMEW SZEMERE?

Bartholomew Szemere, late Minister of the Interior in the administration of Count Louis Batthyanyi and the Prime Minister of Count Louis Batthyanyi and the Prime Minister of Count Louis Batthyanyi and the Prime Minister of Gov. Kossuth has the singular fate to be the moet unpopular man in Hungary, only second to L. Field Marshall Hayanu. It is true that among all the revolutionary leaders, he was the only one who had the good fortune to recene the property of his wife, not sequestered by the Austrians, and it is a considerable one; but strange as it is, it has not increased his popularity in Hungary. The aristocrats who sided with the Austrians bate him. because he proclaimed himself a red republican; the republicans, because his unmeasured vanity and ambition prompted him always to carry on intrigues against everybody who came in his way; and all the people, because he was the known enemy of Gov. Koesuth. He leagued himself with everybody to overthrow the Governor, and the once ardent red republican hides himself now under the cloak of the aristocratic Count Batthyanyi. Since the end of 1849, he lives retired and foreaken by his countrymen; in Paris, and the first time Batthyanyi. Since the end of 1849, he lives retired and foresken by his country men in Paris, and the first time he appears before the public, it is to disclaim Governor Kossuth, and he addresses his letter, professing such a great love of our country in the most ridiculous way to the Courier and Enquirer, of New York, the notorious organ of the Austrians.

Having remained for seven months longer in Hungary than Mr. Esemere, and having had occasion during my flight to come into contact with men of all classes in my country, and by the knowledge I acquired since that time, I know their sentiments towards Mr. Esemere, of which everybedy is fully aware who knows Hungary.

Celonel Gount Gregory Bethleny.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16, 1852.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE HON JOHN BARNEY AND

A letter respecting Kessuth's conduct in Baltimore has just been addressed to the National Intelligencer, by John Barney, Keq, a gentleman of the highest respectability The following report taken from it, of a conversation between Mr. Barney and Kossuth, indicates the opinion formed of the latter by the former. The interview was had in Baltimore, and was in reference to the manner in which Kossuth's mission would probably be received in Washington, whither he was about repairing:—

tween Mr. Barney and Koesuth, indicates the opinion formed of the latter by the former. The interview was had in Baltimore, and was in reference to the manner in which Koesuth's mission would probably be received in Washington, whither he was about repairing:—

The enthusiastic reception which greated me in New York, said Mr. Koesuth, the universal welcome from all classes, the illherality with which an exhausted treasury was supplied without colicitation, induced me to believe that by the flat of this great and generous nation, Hungary was destined to be free. Bome of new more prudent friends premoushed me that New York contained an impulsive, excitable population, many of them. like myself, callier frein a land of oppression, and that at Fhisiodiphia and Baltimore I would meet a "breakwest" in the calling sober feeling of a native population. At Philadelphia on the contrary, I was greeted with the same warnth. A former Vice President of the United States volunteered to become the chairman of that lifeiess body, a committee (whose animating soul centres in its chief; to solicit a contribution which would demonstrate its operative sympathy. Nay, more. The Harrisburg revisitions suggested by me, were adopted by acclamation. Now, sir, I sak you in candor to state what has been my reception in Baltimore.

To which Mr. Barney replied that no pageant since the advent of Lafayette has been so gorgeous, nor in which the hearts of the population entered with more apparent sincerity. The pomp and circumstance of glorious war, the United States corps of dying artillery, the roat of cannon, the clanger of belis, music's soft strains, the national day waving at avery corner, on a cold, incle ment, windy day, suid sheets of ice and fields of snew, crowded streets, an interminable procession of firemen citiesns, and soldlers, miles of open windows, througed with the fairest of the fair, with smiles of welcome and waving handkerchiefs, proclaimed the triumph of oniversity and the state of the special control of the process of

heet of despotism, you will be received by an open hand of welcome, and a warm-hearted hospitality. Nay, more: not only a home but a homesteed—a farm equal in extent to ten times the space allotted to the yeomanry of Europe, will be gratuitously bestowed on each and every one of your countrymen; but if you desire to avail yourself of the enthusiasm of an excited population to instruct their representatives into an abandonment of the policy of Washington, conscerated in the affections of a grateful people, in terpreted by Jefferson, Medison, Hamilton, Marchall, Monroe, Adams, and their fillustrious successors, transmitted through generations from sire to son, you will there mest your anticipated breakwater. And I let him (continues Mr. Barney) with a conviction that he was the most crudits scholar, accomplished, faccinating, and eloquent orator of the age; at the same time, a sturdy beggar, a dangerous incending, and a cold hearted ingrate. Although I came to Washington in the same care. I never permitted mycelf to approach or hold intercourse with him after this my first and only interview.

RESTUTE ON BOARD THE MISSISSIPPL

More of the Correspondence. The following is selected from the large mass of cor respondence which was transmitted to the House of Re-presentatives on Friday, concerning the conduct of Kossuth while on his way from Turkey, on board the Mis

precentatives on Friday, concerning the conduct of Rossuth while on his way from Turkey, on board the Mississippi —

OAPTAIN LONG TO COMMODORE MORGAN.

U. S. SHAMMER MISSISPPI.

BAY OF BRANKA. September 24, 1861.

Sig. — Yesterday afternoon, several boats filled with men surrounded this ship, and called for Rossuth. whom they wished to congratulate on his liberation. He, ever ready to receive public applause, and make known his principles, ested the opportunity to address them, and actually requested his secretary or agont to call a boat alongside, (during our quarantine), to say to them that he would meet them on shore. Mr. Kinney, the Charge d'affaires of the United States at Turin, Bardinia, says to me in a confidential note, that he hopes the Hungarians will not land, and that I will avail as much as possible any demonstration being made by those people who choose to surround the ship and receive his views publicly expressed, thereby compromising the friendly relations existing televeen our nation and this government. I do, therefore, respectfully suggest that I may, as soon as the present, which appears to be the equinoctial storm, is over, depart hence; and if it is, as is now reported, that you are to allow this chip to remain in Gibratar for Rossuth to visit England, that she should first touch at Harseilles and land Kosauth, and then proceed to Gibratar, where he can rejoin the ship if he pleases, and ombark for the United States. I make this statement because it appears to me to forward expedition in our movements. The coal which has been purchased in Genox, may not be here in time for us to receive it on board (which will take four days at least) before our quarantine is out, and no doubt when the quarantine is out, all hands will wish to land, and no one can furesee the result. When I wrote you on the ashject of having oosi brough here, under date of September 2d. I did not then regard the objection of the Bardinian government to the landing of the whole party; but now I see it might interrupt the a

Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN, Commanding U. S. Daval forces in the Mediterranean

Commodore Charles W. Morgan,
Commodore Charles W. Morgan,
Commodore Morgan to secretary of the Navy.

Flag But I Spermores.

But of Sperms, September 25, 1851. }

But of Sperms, September 25, 1851. }

But of Sperms, September 25, 1851. }

Sin :—I have the honor to inform the Department that the steamer Mississippi arrived in this bay on the morning of Sunday, the Zist instant, having on beard Gen.

Louis Koseuth, with his family and companions and their respective suites and servarts, numbering in all fifty-eight, and that the versal was thereupon placed in quarantize for a period of eight days.

Immediately after the arrival of the Mississippi I received a letter from Gen. Koseuth, begging that I would give him a speedy interview, to which I at once assented, and, in the course of an hour's convergation that ensued, found that he had resolved to leave the Mississippi at Gitraitar, for the surgess of proceeding from theme to England and that he wished the chip, unless she could course him to Southampton, to remain in the bay of Gitraitar until his return. But, without authority to agree to the first proposition, and hesitating in view of its interes of the search to ever the south unfor the second I endeavored to induce him to change his plans, and preced first to the United States, and we separated. On the following morning, however, he sent me a second letter, containing a fuller exposition of his views and wishes, renewing more formally the request of the day previous, and peleging himself to return and re-embark at Gibralter. Within a period from fifteen to twenty days from the date of his arrival. And while engaged in the consideration of this letter I received a third, in which he proposed, for the purpose of saving time, to leave the ship for England at Marsellies, and rejoin her within the period named at Gibralter.

Convinced by the fixed determination manifested first in our conversation and subsequently in the tenor of his letters, that there was no possibility of inducing him to make any change in h

the two, and accordingly instructed Captain Long to proceed with the least practicable delay from this place to Marseilles, and there, should no objection on the part of the authorities interpose, to afford every facility be General Koseuth to land, with his family and such of his companious as he might desire to accompany him: thereafter proceeding to dibraitar, in good season to reach and complete his preparations for sea at that port within the period specified; directing him, however, in the event of the appearance of any obstacle to the disembarkation of Gen. Koseuth at Marseilles, to proceed forthwith to Gibraitar, and there land and swait him for twenty-one days, or longer, should it be necessary; requesting, before parting with him, in any case, that he would advise him, after is arrival in Kagland, at what date he might be expected back. Under these instructions the Mississippi sailed this morning, nowithetanding the fact that, in accordance with a request dated at Coustantinople, and received from Capt Long some three days before his arrival. I had, to facilitate his movements, dispatched the naval storekeeper to Genoa for three hundred tons of coals to be forwarded to this place; for which, although it had entered the barbor at the hour of her departure. I did not deem it prudent to detain her, insemuch as the presence of Gen. Kossuch had caused a considerable degree of excitement among the people of this neighborhood, and was a subject of very great concern to the Sardinian government, with whose fears in reference thereto I had been made acquainted by the Hon. Wm. B. Kinney, Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Turin, to whom they were very earnestly expressed by the Ministry, and I have accordingly returned the coals to the vender, with a small loss to the government. Under all these circumstances, the honorable Secretary.

States at Turin to whom they were very earnestly expressed by the Ministry, and I have accordingly returned the coals to the vender, with a small loss to the government.

Under all these circumstances, the honorable Secretary will perceive that it has been impossible to transmit to the department at an earlier moment any satisfactory report respecting either the certainty of the liberation of Gen. Kossuth or the course he would thereapon pursue, should it be accomplished; and, in view of his determination to visit England before going to America, I regret to admit that even now I deem the consummation of the plans and wholes of our government exceedingly doubtful. Should Gen. Kossuth return to the steamer, however, he will certainly not resch the United States before the middle of November next.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to the department copies of the three letters received from Gen. Kossuth since his arrival in this bay, and of my note in rely: also, a copy of my instructions of the 2th inst. to Capt. Long, and of Capt. Long's report of his late or the constantinople, with its accompanying papers, viz. a copy of instructions addressed to Capt. Long, under date of September 6th, by the Hon. Gee. P. Marsh, our Minister resident at Constantinople, of a communication addressed to Capt. Long under date of September 10th by Henry A. Hone s. Esq. second Dragomen of the Legation at Constantinople, with its enclosures, being copies of instructions addressed to Hapt. Long, dispendent of the Hungarian refugees. Esq. singe the embarkation of the Hungarian refugees. Esq. singe the Hungarian refugees. So., signed by Henry A. Hones, Esq. and communicated to Gen. Kossuth; also, copies of two litts of the passengers received on board the Mississippi; the duplicate of a letter from Capt. Long, dated at Constantinopie. September 24, (a portion of which has reference to the running of the Mississippi into the harbor of Emyras, which, although made the subject of many alaming reports, proved, as I was informed indire

MR. KINNET, CHARGE DE AFFAIRES, TO COM. MORGAT. Mr. MANNAY, CHARGE DE AFFARRES, TO COM, MORGAYMy Drag Sin:—After dispatching my note of yesterday I had a confidential interview with the Minister of
Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of War, at the foreign
office, and verbally communicated your considerate and
decisive orders concerning the Mississippi and her paysengers. They expressed the liveliest satisfaction, and
begged me to assure you that your forecast and decision
are fully appreciated.

are fully appreciated.

It is true beyond all peradventure, as you have intimated, that if your "sympathy had at all equalled the enthurlarm" of the Hungarian leader, the peace of this country would have been put in jeopardy, and our stag dishenered.

dishenored.

His presence in Genea would undoubtedly produce a manifestation of popular feeling, which, in the present state of certain political relations, might lead to the most disastrous consequences.

The exiles will not, I trust be constrained to go to the United States against their

United States against their will, since it would be scarce-by gracious to compel men to accept our hospitality. The government has surely made a sofficiently con-spicuous manifestation of its good feeling in the remark-able offer of one of its finest vessels of war, to satisfy even american symiathy for the oppressed. These offsin-plous of freedom are assuredly smilled to the liberty of

choice between American and British favor, whatever may be said of their courtesy in the case. Their treat-ment of your considerate counsels is truly surprising; but Roseuth's intimation that he "is still a prisoner;" and, above all, the suggestion of an appeal from the government "to the people" if the induigence asked for chould not be granted, astonishes me beyond the power of expression.

and, shows all, the suggestion of an appeal from the government "to the people" if the induigence asked for sheald not be granted, astonishes me beyend the power of expression.

It quite reverses all our preconceived notions of the man whom a great empire has sought to honor by maxing him its guest. I pray you keep me advised of whatever may transpire in relation to the mortifying subject. I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend.

Com. Mondam.

Mannetters, September 23, 1851.

Mr. Consul—I have been informed that in the course of the morning a collection of ourious or evil minded persons followed Mr. Kosmuth as he was returning on board the American frigate Mississippi, uttering various unsultable cries. Other demonstrations of the same kind, and equally improper, were renewed in the evaning, in the neighborhood of Cafe Bodoul, in consequence of the presence of the Hungarian refogeas, who were there in uniform. These demonstrations, the occasion for which I must put an end to only prove, to my very great regest, that the permission which I had given to some foreigners, unprovided with passports for France, to land in the town, might perhaps be productive of danger to the public transquility.

I believe it then my duty, h. Consul, to beg you to make known, through the agency of the commander of the American Figure Mississippi, to all the Hungaria; refogeas who are on beard, that I find myself compells it withdraw the constituing and provisional permission which had been granted them, and thus to secure the execution of the Franch Iswa respecting passports Plears to accept, Mr. Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

Prefect des Bonches du Raone.

To the Consul of the United States, Marselles.

P. S.—The Central Commissioner of Polics will have the honor to deliver to you the passporte of the Hungarian refugees which had been deposited in his hands.

Note of the Franch Iswa respecting passports are proposed in the faunds.

Note of the States of the Marselles, September 29, 1861.

tails, i.e., in no way calculated to give offence, i.e.

CONSUL HOOGE TO CAPT. LONG.

Markettles, September 29, 1861.

Dear Em: - Libare a letter from Mr. De Suleau. * Prefect des Bouches du Rhone, dated 28th instant. He says "A collection of certain ourious or baily-disposed people followed, and uttered some local cries," as Mr. Kossuth waiked on board of the United States aleamer Miscissippi. The same demonstrations, "quisily unbecoming," were renewed in the evening in the presence of three Hungarian refugees in uniform. As such demonstrations must cesse, "to his great regret" he withdraws the authority which he had granted to permit the "strangers" not furnished with regular passports for France to land. He requests me to inform you of this decision, that the laws of France relative to passports might be executed, and no one allowed to leave the frigate who has not his passport in regular order, which is to be signed or bear the visa of a Franch Minister or Consul

frigate who has not his passport in regular order, which is to be signed or bear the visa of a French Minister or Consul

The passports granted by the Turkish government and by the United States Minister at Constantinople to the Hungarians and others will be returned to me this day.

Please amounce the above to Mr. Kossuth and all others on borrd, and request an observance.

This is a garrison town. We have some eight or ten thousand Roman and other patriots, as they are called, all very excitable, as was witnessed yesterday, when I accompanied Mr. Kossuth from his lodgings to the ship; when some thousands were congregated, with a general cay of "Vivs Kossuth" "Vive Kossuth" Free less Etats Unis: "Wreaths, &c. were shrown on board of our boats. "Vive Kossuth" "Free less Etats Unis: "Wreaths, &c. were shrown on board of our boats. "Vive Kossuth" "Free less Etats Unis: "Wreaths, &c. were shrown on board of our boats. "Vive Kossuth" "Free less Etats Unis: "When the persuaded he would not have withdrawn the order he gave, under my responsibility for the conduct of the officers, to permit Mr. Kossuth and all his suite to lodge on shore, if it could be continued without darger of an emute, or some disturbances. He has shown a kind feeling; and immediately, at my request, telegraphed the government at Paris to permit Mr. Kossuth and his immediate family to pase through France on their way to England. The answer was very decided, refusing the request. However, no change was made by the Prefect until the "demanstrations" of yesterday.

My friendly respects to Mr. Kossuth and his amiable lady. I will wait upon them during the day.

United States Ornell at Marseilles.

To Capt J. O. Long, United States Frigate Mississippi.

The Consul of the United States of America will please

To Capt J. C. Long, United States Frigate Mississippi.

Marskiller, Beptunber 29, 1851.

The Consul of the United States of America will please to do me the honor of coming to my office this evening, as I have a good for the consultant affair.

I begins to express the assurance of my high consideration.

Le Prefet des Bouches du Rhone.

To the Consul of the United States of America, Marseiller.

To the Concul of the United States of America, Marseilles.

In my letter of 30th September, written in consequence of my interview with the Prefet, I did not mention it; but he told me if any person landed from the steamer not belonging to her, he would order an immediate arrest of such person or persons, as he viewed the conduct of Mr. Koesuth and his followers as a breach of all faith, &c. My letter was to Captain Long; it is positive as regards the orders of the Prefet, and a request to Mr. Koesuth not to seni articles to the paper Le Prefile, while under the banner of the United States. He had no right to take offence; but he sought the prefext which he commenced with Capt. Long on the 28th September, two days before.

Massellers, Sept. 27.

Moss as Consult-I have the honor to apprise you Moss. LE Consul:—I have the honor to apprise you that by a telegraphic despatch which this moment reached me, the Minister of the Interior informs me that the demand made by M. Kossuth to traverse France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been signed by the Minister of the French republic at Constantinople, having been permitted to land at Marseilles solely in consequence of a desire expressed by him, and on account of the health of his wife and children. I must consider him as being still on board the American steam frigate Mississippi; and I apprise him, consequently, M. le Consul, through you of the decision adopted by the Minister of the Interior relative to the demand which he requested me to precent.

rior relative to the demand which he requested me to present.

Accept, I pray you, M. le Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone.

SULEAU.

M the Consul of the United States, Marcelles.

Notes by the Consul.—This is the reply to the telegraph despatch of last Friday afternoon, 25th September, which was received in less than thirth hours, but which Mr. Kossuth calls the third day. There was no intention on the part of the Prefect to request any of them to return to the ship. The letter was merely intended to inform me of the refusal. I asked permission of the Prefect to present Mr. Kossuth, and the evening at a small party at his house, he said he should be glad to see thim. I mentioned it to Mr. Kossuth, and he promised to socompany me, and I called on him at 9 o'clock, but he had changed his miss and declined going. The Prefect, when I arrived at his house, told me he had sent the efficient come, which I did not get until my return home at midnight.

CAFTAIN 1636 TO COMMODERE MOROAS. CAPTAIN LONG TO COMMODORE MORGAN.

chair return to me, which I did not get until my return home at midnight.

U. S. Syramon Moreover.

Manamillas, (France,) Oct. I. 1881.

See —I regret to be under the necessity to report to you some few of the many disagreeable, and, I may say, unfortunate circumstances that have occurred since I came into this post on Friday evening last, the 26th ultimo. As usual, on my arrival, an officer was sent to the health office to obtain pratique, if possible; after receiving it, he was to call on the consul with two letters from Mr. Koesuth—one for the prefect, the other for Mr. Hodge, United States Consul enclosed with one from myself for the consul. After some delay, the officer returned having in the boat with him the consul, Mr. Hodge. Mr. Hedge had seen the prefect, and had obtained from him permission for Mr. Koesuth and his associates to vivit the shore on the same footing with the officers of the Miceissippi; he having promised the Prefect that he would be answerable for their passperis belong lodged in the police office. While Koesuth and his family were making preparations to land with the Consul, another partique and they could land, become outrageous in their denunciations of my restricting them until Koesuth and his family, with the Consul, should land and deposit the passports; and as soon as Koesuth had left the ship, I gave the order to land such as desired, and all became quict again.

A rain storm commending that night and continuing through the perit day, I was informed by the Consul that, on account of the weather, an answer could not be expected to the telegraphic communication sent to Faris by the Prefect at his (the Consul's request for some days yet; and also he had no doubt but what a consent would be stanted. I immediately ordered the consul day he consul that, on account of the weather, and showe of the second of the store of the education of the worder of the large number of period of the fact of the theory of the large of the demunstration made for the Mr. Hodge in uniform, as such dames

Consul.

"Please amounce the above to Mr. Kossuth and all others on board, and request an observance."

The extract of Mr. Hodge's letter, as above, I read to Mr. Kossuth, who gave orders to his party to that effect, notwithstanding which, not a half hour after, one Pole. Mr. Kossuth, left the abip in violation of this request, and I called him bear to the ship after be had gone some rods. The whole party continued excited, and I calculated

that I had imprisoned them were than they were a Kutayhia.

Ashort time before sunset, a large collection of beats, filled with men, surrounded the ship, called for Koessah, and commenced singing the Marseilles Hymm Governor Koesuth rushed on deck and received their appleases, remaining for nearly as hour, when he retired from the side of the peop to amidehips, and as I supposed he was side of the peop to amidehips, and as I supposed he was quits tired of a continual repetition of the same thing. The boats were all the time increasing, and I, fearing a compromise of our flag, very politely said to Mr. Kossath, "Perhaps, sir, if you should retire, probably the people will depart from alongside the ship." After a few moments he left the deck, and as the crowd did not leave, but the people began to collect on the mois, he again went on the peop, and said he could not resist the congratulations of the people of this country, when they were showing a distilke to the action of the government, in not permitting him to pass through their country; and, with some other remarks, passed rapidly to the starbard side, and addressed the crowdin French, which I did not understand, and soon after dusk they all departed in different directions.

On Tuesday evening, the same convention of boats, but less in number, assembled, and Governor Kocauth made a short address to the people from the poop, and then cettred. The crowd dispersed in the raise manner, and at near the same time, as on the svening previous.

Vertaciday, I received a note from Consul Hodge, a copy of which is sholesed; the latter part of which, from where the affair of the publication in the papers is applien of, and what has followed, have compromised me and our flag with this government, and what follows, I read to the Schule and he had not been requested not to publish the latter; and he had not been requested not to publish the latter; and he had not been requested not the been published. He also said that had he received that in formation from Mr. Hodge which

not have sent another letter he had written for the same purpose. Now, if, after all these circumstances have occurred, it becomes my duty to inform you, and to say that if the coal had not been purchased and the meat of it is lighters, as well as the necessity for remaining for supplies for the substance of these people, I should immediately have left the port. I sent word to the Prefact by the Consul that it was my intention to leave this port at the carlest practicable moment, and to enforce the restriction of the isondog of the Hungarians.

Such, sir are many of the circumstances that have transpired since my arrival bers, and I must leave you to form your own opision from them.

I shall leave this evening for Gibraliar.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Com Cras W. Mosman.

Com Chia W. Monnay, Com g U. S. navni forces in the Mediterraneau

Kossuth at Cincinnati.

TRLEGRAPHIC.

The grand Kossuth banquet came off this evening, as the Burnet House. All the tlokets were sold.

He daily receives from \$1,000 to \$1,500, by way of "material sid." from private individuals and scoleties.

He will make a set speech in the Hamilton Kaitrood Depot on Monday, and leave for Indianopolis on Wednesday.

Our Mudrid Correspondence.

Madrid, Jan. 22, 1852
The Leberation of American Prisoners—The Praisonorthy I beg leave to invite a portion of the public attention that your able columns ever command, to the manly and

generous action of our Minister, the Hon. D. M. Barringer. The well known disturbances which tong menaced the peaceful relations existing between us and Spain, rendering his mission one of peculiar labor and delicacy, are now happily settled; and we surely ews comething to the accomplished gentleman who, while obtaining all that his own country asked, has endeared himself, still more than ever, to the foreign power to which he applied. The Cuban movement was condemned by the adminis

tration and the nation; and there may be some who scarcely sympathies with their recent liberation. Yet, whatever opinion exists as to the abstract right or wrong whatever opinion exists as to the abstract right or wrong of the case, it is beyond question that when the late prisoners, enfeciled by the privations and the chains of a cixty days' voyage, arrived half naked at Vigo, they were objects of compastion, whatever their fate.

Acting in the true spirit of a Christian gentieman, Mr. Barringer made immediate provision for their relief, and soom had the satisfaction of receiving their assurances that they were well fed, well clothed, and well treated. The following letter is the best evidence of a charity alike accordant with the promptings of a generous heart, and the spirit of his instructions, as far as they have reached us.

10 THE HON. D. M. BARKINGER, UNITED STATES MINGERER,

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned Americans, late prisoners of the Cuban expedicion, on the eve of our departure from this country, to join our friends and relations in the United States, having at present no other way of expressing our gratitude for your late successful exertions in procuring our liberation from the Queen of Spain, herewith tender you our sincere thanks for the kind and American like treatment we have received from your noble and generous hands. Hoping the day may yet arrive when we can express our gratitude in a more substantial manner.

(Signed.) We remain your obedient servants, George M. Harrison, Jno Johnson, Jno F. Batchelder, George G. Berry, Jno. G. Bush, John Leefert.

George G. Berry,
John Leafert,
William Loesner,
Isaac Freeboin,
J. B. Weymouth,
Geo. Parr, Vico, Jan. 8th, 1862.

Intelligence from Tampico.

The Mary Ellen, Capt. Earl, arrived yesterday from Tampico, bringing \$50,759 in specie on freight. We have fies of Tampico papers to the 2d instant.

We observe that on the 16th ult. a duel was fought near Tampico between D. Francisco Meigarejo de Gusman, Spanish Consul, and Jose Maria Pinn, a licutenast of artiflery. At the second fire the former fell, having received a severe wound. A communication from his econd asserts that Pina violated the laws of the duello by firing before the proper time. Great excitement was manifested on the subject. Guzman subsequently died of the wound he had reseived.

Several shipwrecks are mentioned in the Tampico papers. The Mexican schooner Emilie was lost on the bar on the 27th of December.

The brig Frances Elizabeth sunk with her crew near the Caxones, on the 12th ult.

The coasters Tuspan and Eduardo also sank, but their crews were raved.

The French thip Boulousnaice was lost on the bar on the 7th ult. Her crew also was saved.

Great discountent has been created in Tampico by the new regulations for the collection of the Deceke decomposition. The papers say that they are oppressive and Hisgal and impose most annoying restraints on commercial intercourse.

We have received from our Consul at Tampico the fol-

otorcourse. See the form our Consul at Tampico the fol-wing statement:—

ROSE EXTURN OF AMERICAN AND FOREION TRADE AT THE PORT OF TAMPICO DURING THE YEAR ENDING DE-CESSER II, 1851.

124 737 94,000 462,109 619,999 65,009 41,509 mish 6 612 gish 6 603 nch 18 2618 caburg 1 110 nturg 2 227 crican mea of war 1 — Total 125 10 918 1 551,055 Inv'd value of carges. 5307,358 3,085,355 29,ATO 115,968 2,850 0,250 1,500 Total ... OFFARTED ... Nation. No. Vessels. Tens. . 37 3 371 2.201

Denation from Layard to Williams College has been enriched by a present from the celebrated Oriental traveller, Layard. The present from the celebrated Oriental traveller, Layard. The present consists of two southtreed slabs, weighing about 1800 pounds such. They were secured through the Influence of Mr. Mursh, the missionary. One of the slabs is the figure of a winged man, with the residence of Mr. Mursh, the missionary. One of the slabs is the figure for a winged man, with the reader an eagle. The other is a human figure. The figures are about seven feet long, and well proportional, hade has on a necklase, sar-rings and bracelet, and one the came of some cane bearing tree. Each figure has on a clock, fastened about the wait by a cord and inseels, which reach nearly down to the feet. On the feet are sandals, fastened by straps across the insteel. The human figure has long bair and beard, both curled. Across the middle of each figure there is a space about a foot wide, and the whole width of the slab is covered with hierogly phics of the cunsform character. The figures are raised about a quarter of an inch above the surface of the slab, and are very finely sculptured. Every part is parfectly, distinctly marked, the whole presenting a fine specimen of the art of sculpture in anotient times. DONATION FROM LAYARD TO WILLIAMS COLLEGE

BURNT TO DEATH .-- Two men, Henry Russell and Z. B. Syputt, went into an old house in Padroan. Ky, on the 7th instant, that was filled with folder, and went to sleep. While asleep, the folder complet fire, and the two men perished in the flames.